

ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ZULULAND DISTRICT DRAFT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

This document presents the Social Development Plan of the Zululand District Municipality for the 5-year period 2015 to 2019. The Plan is specifically aimed at guiding the future activities and the structuring of the Social Programmes Section of the District Municipality.

The Social Development Plan was developed based on:

- An understanding of social development dynamics in the District;
- An assessment of current activities of the District in terms of social development; and
- Engagements with key stakeholders in social development through a series of discussions.

The first two items above is reflected on in the March 2015 Status Quo Report. An overview of discussions held with stakeholders is reflected in Annexure A attached (May 2015 Magudu Workshop).

1.2 BACKGROUND TO PLAN

The Social Development Plan is aimed at providing the District with clear direction as its future engagement in Social Development. The District already operates in the field of social development, and had good results with a range of programmes. However, it is necessary that this attention being afforded social development be focused in order to ensure that scarce resources are deployed efficiently achieving maximum impact.

The project process proposed in the Terms of Reference requires the Project Team to implement specific phases. A three-phased approach was proposed, viz.

- Phase 1: Inception Report
- Phase 2: Conducting a Status Quo Assessment
- Phase 3: Developing the Social Development Plan

1.3 WHAT IS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Holtzhausen (2013) defines social development as including:

- *The strengthening of relationships/ partnerships and linkages between people, resources and/or systems;*
- *Within the scope of poverty reduction, support to enter the economy and social integration;*
- *With the goal to achieve well being for individuals, groups and/or communities.*

Chidester, Dexter and James (2003 as in Holtzhausen 2013) defines social capital as *social networks, informed by trust, that enable people to participate in reciprocal exchanges, mutual support and collective action to achieve shared goals. Social development as defined above is therefore a process of building social capital.*

Just like increasing financial capital brings more money to the table, social capital brings strengthened connections between people to the table. By social networks is not meant Facebook or twitter, but rather those links between people, resources and systems (Holtzhausen 2013). The output of social development is therefore strengthening the social fabric or social capital of the community, which enables the community to achieve the outcome of well-being for all (Holtzhausen 2013).

Social development for Zululand District therefore is about improving social cohesion among local communities and maximising available resources to improve lives while aiming at the same developmental goal.

1.4 THE PLAN CONTENT

This report includes eleven sections of which the first three provide background information. Section 4 presents a Strategic Framework for Social Development in the District, followed by Section 5 indicating how the Social Programmes Section can be built to implement the strategic direction proposed. Section 6 to 10 elaborates on each of the identified focus areas. The final section of the report, Section 11, provides an overview of the Social Development Plan.

Background

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: The Zululand District
- Section 3: The Context For Social Development

Strategic Framework and Building the Unit

- Section 4: The Strategic Framework
- Section 5: Building the Social Programmes Section

Implementation Focus Areas (Sections 6 to 10)

- Focus Area 1: Youth and Children
- Focus Area 2: Sports And Recreation
- Focus Area 3: Quality Of Life
- Focus Area 4: Arts And Culture
- Focus Area 5: HIV / Aids

Section 11: Overview of the Social Development Plan

2 THE ZULULAND DISTRICT

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT

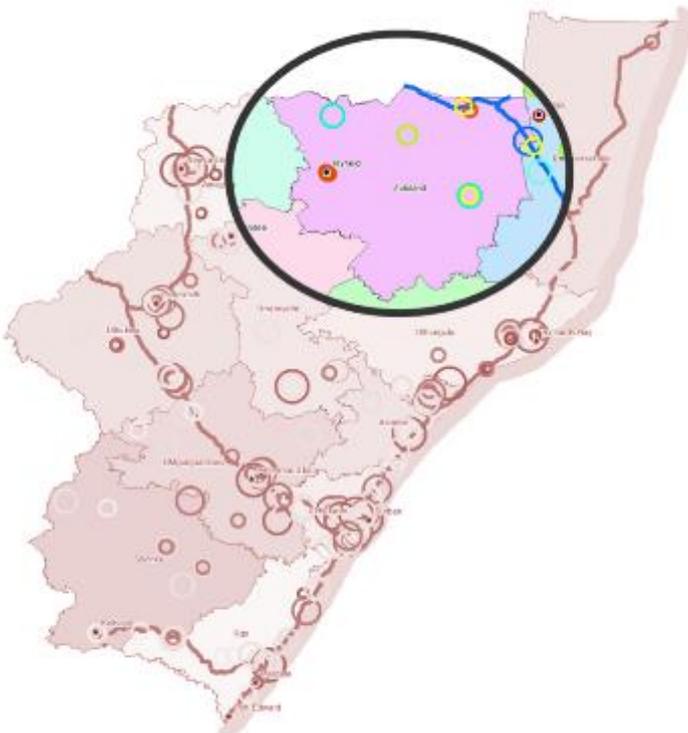
The Zululand District is located on the northern regions of the KwaZulu-Natal Province and it covers an area of approximately 14 810 km². Approximately half of the area is under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities while the remainder is divided between commercially-owned farms and conservation areas. The local municipalities forming part of the Zululand District are Ulundi, Abaqulusi, eDumbe, uPhongolo, and Nongoma. (IDP 2012/2013)

The socio-economic reality in Zululand does not differ substantially from that found elsewhere in South Africa, however, in most instances the current reality represents the extremes of general trends found elsewhere. Most significant in terms thereof are high HIV/AIDS infection rates, high levels of poverty and high levels of unemployment.

The Zululand District Municipality, due to its location in relation to transport routes and its distance from major centres, is relatively isolated from the national economy. Further to this, access to basic factors of production such as raw materials, skilled labour and infrastructure is generally limited. Raw materials available in the area relate to coal mining and agricultural activities including maize, beef, timber and sugar production. Local beneficiation of raw materials is limited.

The area reflects the disparity in access to resources evident in all areas of KwaZulu-Natal where poverty stricken traditional authority areas border on well-established commercial farming areas. The five municipal centres, or key towns, are the focus of economic activity in each of the local municipalities and here the resource split between urban and rural areas are evident.

MAP 2.1: ZULULAND DISTRICT

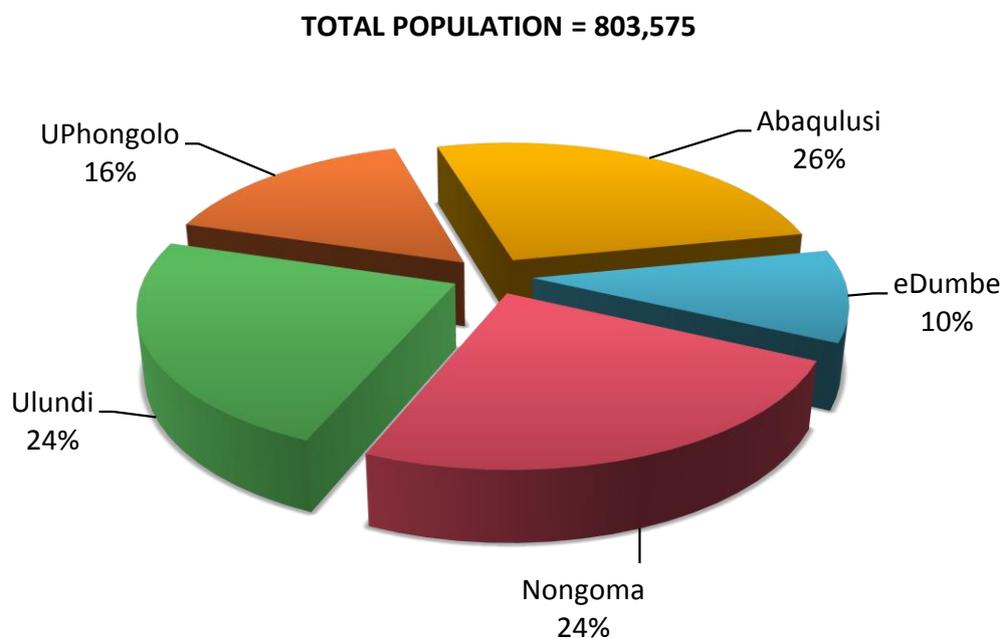


The District has a fairly stable economy linked primarily to the agriculture, tourism and government sectors. However, it has experienced the “loss” of two sectors that historically drove the economy, viz. the mining sector, with the withdrawal of major mining companies from the area, and the government sector, with Ulundi losing its Provincial Capital status. Despite this, the government sector remains a major contributor to GVA in the District. It would appear that there is still some potential for the growth of the coal mining industry in the District.

2.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The 2011 Census results placed the population of the Zululand District at 803 575 people. This population is evenly distributed between the larger municipalities of Abaqulusi (26%), Ulundi (24%) and Nongoma (24%). uPhongolo and eDumbe with smaller land areas are also home to lower percentages of the population.

DIAGRAM 2.1: 2011 MUNICIPAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN DISTRICT



The tables below illustrates where, in terms of settlement types, the population of the Zululand District Municipality is located.

TABLE 2.1: ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY SETTLEMENT PATTERN

CLASS	SETTLEMENT TYPE	NR OF SETTLEMENT	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
URBAN	Urban – Ex Homeland Town	13	9 349
	Urban – Formal Town	4	4 852
	Urban – Former Township	4	14 308
	Urban – Service Centre	11	1 438
	Urban Squatter Camp	1	336
	Urban – Working Town	6	1303
RURAL	Urban – Fringe – Informal Settlement	19	9 573
	Per Urban – Squatter Camp	1	232
	Rural Formal Dense <5000	35	9 484
	Rural – Formal Dense >5000	2	2 940
	Rural - Scattered Dense	6	2 319
	Rural – Scattered Low Density	51	7 690
	Rural – Scattered Very Low Density	969	81 727
Rural – Scattered Farming households	N/A	12 303	
TOTAL		1122	157 854

Source: WSDP Review 2013

It is noted from the above that more than 50% of households reside in 969 settlements (of a total of 1 122 settlements) classified as “Rural – Scattered Low Density”. The majority of these settlements are then also located on Traditional Council or Ingonyama Trust Land as reflected on below.

TABLE 2.2: SETTLEMENT LOCATION ON DIFFERENT LAND TYPES

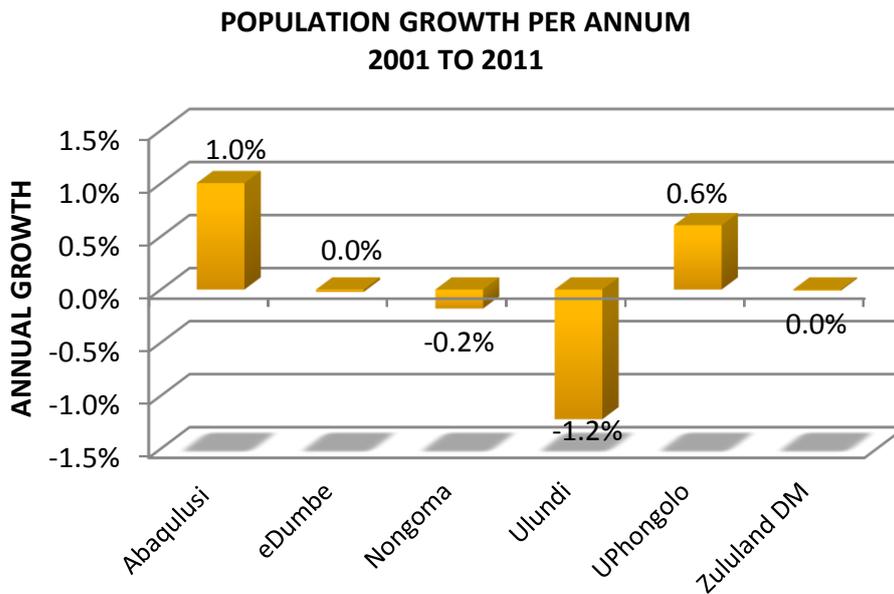
SETTLEMENT LOCATION	NO OF SETTLEMENT
Urban	27
Communal Property	27
Land Reform Areas	75
State – owned	26
Tribal Areas	857
Private Land	233
TOTAL	1245

Source: WSDP Review 2013

2.3 MUNICIPAL POPULATION GROWTH

The statistics, reflected in the Diagram below, suggest that the Zululand District did not grow in terms of population over the past decade. The three municipalities with established urban economies and commercial farming sectors, however, experienced higher population growth rates, but rates still below the national natural population growth rate of around 1%. Ulundi and Nongoma, with vast traditional settlement areas, both experienced a decline in population over the period 2001 to 2011.

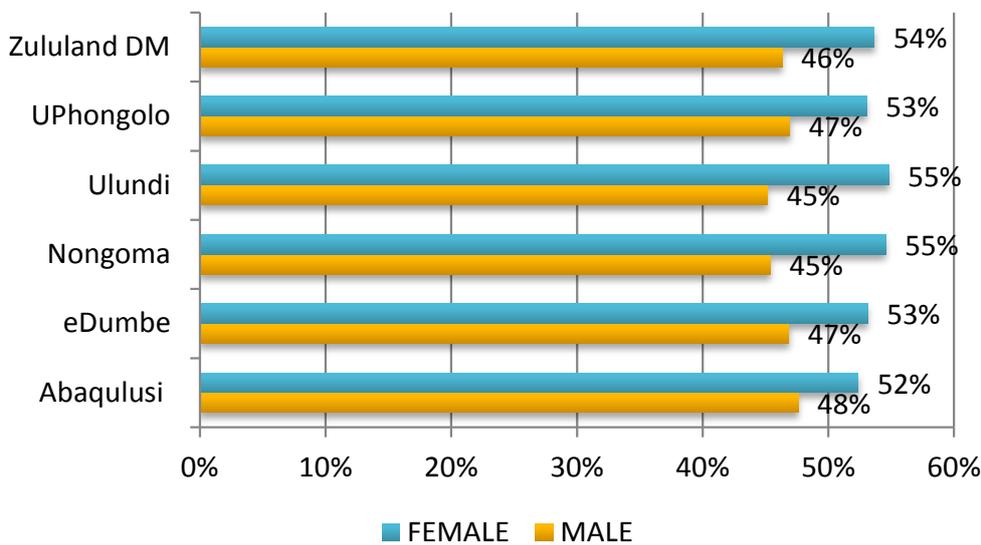
DIAGRAM 2.2: MUNICIPAL POPULATION GROWTH 2001 TO 2011



2.4 GENDER DISTRIBUTION

All municipalities in the District have a higher proportion of females with a District average of 54% being female. The primarily rural municipalities, Nongoma and Ulundi, have a high female to male ratio at 55% to 45%.

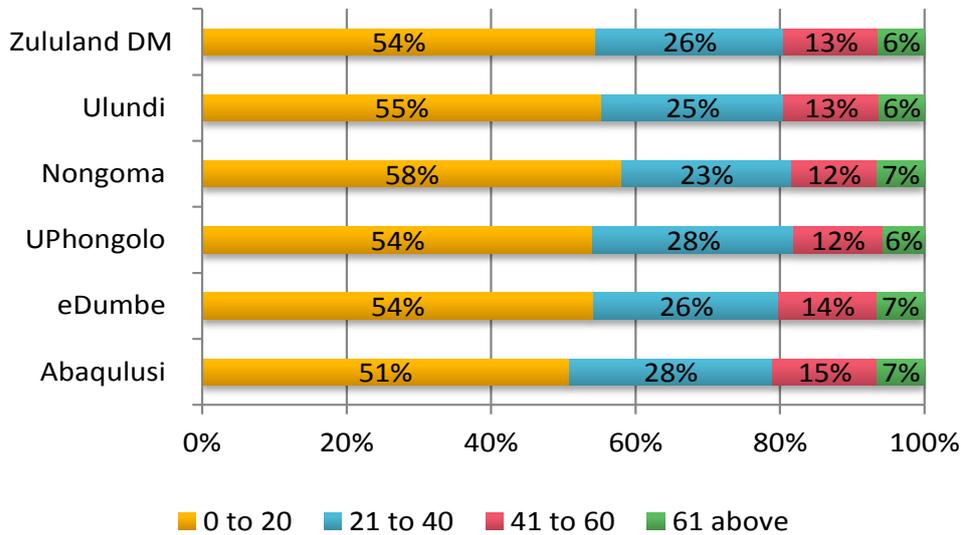
DIAGRAM 2.3: 2011 GENDER DISTRIBUTION IN MUNICIPALITIES



2.5 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Eighty percent of the District population is between the ages 0 and 40 years of age, with a very high 54% of the population below 20 years of age. The age profile of the population is similar across all the municipalities. In Nongoma 58% of the population is below 20 years of age, suggesting a very young population to be catered for in terms of future economic development planning.

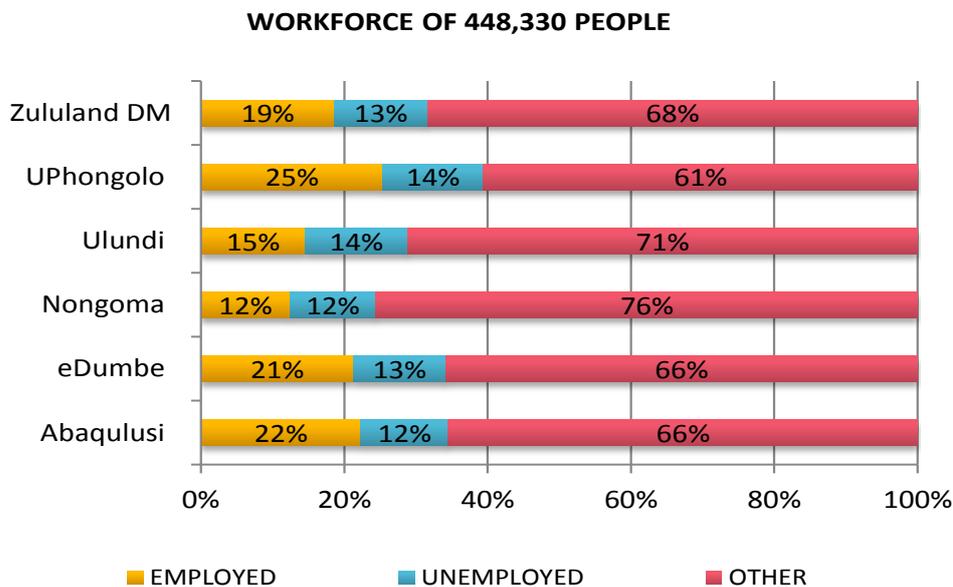
DIAGRAM 2.4: 2011 POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION IN MUNICIPALITIES



2.6 EMPLOYMENT

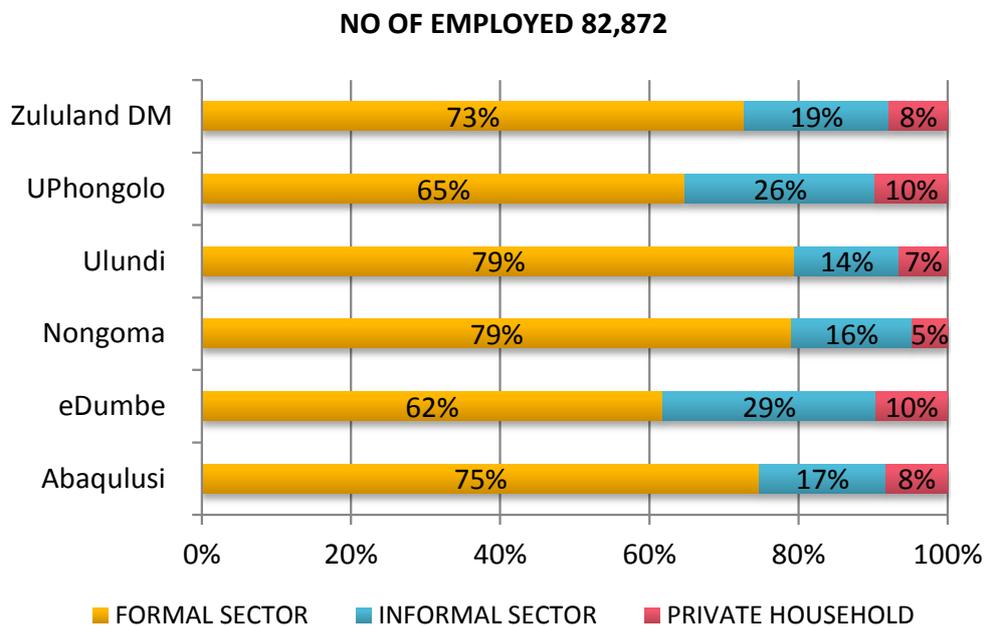
A very low 19% of the District workforce (people aged between 15 and 64) is currently employed. The employment levels are highest in the uPhongolo (25%), Abaqulusi (22%) and eDumbe (21%) municipalities. Employment levels are a low 15% and 12% in Ulundi and Nongoma respectively.

DIAGRAM 2.5: 2011 EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN MUNICIPALITIES



The majority of the employed (73%) is working in the formal sector with the informal and household sectors contributing 19% and 8 % respectively.

DIAGRAM 2.6: 2011 SECTORS IN MUNICIPALITIES IN WHICH PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYMENT



3 THE CONTEXT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section briefly considers the current national guidelines with regards to social development as presented in the 2012 National Development Plan. This is followed by a brief overview of current activities of the Zululand District Municipality relating to Social Development. This discussion sets the scene for the current process aimed at developing a Social Development Plan for Zululand.

3.2 THE NATIONAL GUIDELINES

The National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long-term development perspective, also with a strong focus on social development. It defines a desired destination and identifies the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal.

As a long-term strategic plan, it serves four broad objectives:

- Providing overarching goals for what we want to achieve by 2030.
- Building consensus on the key obstacles to us achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome those obstacles.
- Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place in order to advance the long-term goals set out in the NDP.
- Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources.

The Plan aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality. The core elements of a decent standard of living identified in the Plan are (those of relevance to Social Development are emphasised below):

- Housing, water, electricity and sanitation;
- Safe and reliable public transport;
- Quality education and skills development;
- Safety and security;
- Quality health care;
- Social protection;
- Employment;
- Recreation and leisure;
- Clean environment; and
- Adequate nutrition.

Guidelines from the National Development Plan are further considered in the sector discussions.

3.3 THE CURRENT DISTRICT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Zululand District Municipality has a commitment to improve the lives of its citizens. The commitment as the municipality is to ensure that all communities of Zululand are taken care of holistically, which means that the District is also concerned about people's health and welfare while implementing its core mandates as the municipality.

A large percentage of rural households in the District are dependent on government pensions originating from the South African system of state social assistance for survival. This system is targeted primarily at the elderly people, people with disabilities, children and families.

Forty one percent of the population of the Zululand District falls into the 0 to 14 year age category. A further 19% of the population falls within the 15 to 19 year age category. The youthful population of the Zululand District presents very specific challenges for future social development.

As a starting point for developing a Social Development Strategy for Zululand the table below presents a list of current activities of the Special Programmes Section.

TABLE 3.1: CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTION

NO	PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY
1.1	Visual Arts	Arts and Culture	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
1.2	Fashion Design	Arts and Culture	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
1.3	Music And Instruments	Arts and Culture	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
1.4	Recording Studio	Arts and Culture	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
1.5	Umbele Wethu Cultural Festival	Arts and Culture	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
1.6	Crafts Co Ordination	Arts and Culture	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
1.7	Exhibition /Graduation	Arts and Culture	Competent Indonsa trainees/learners	ZDM
1.8	Women's Summit	Arts and Culture	Women	ZDM
1.9	Music Festival	Arts and Culture	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
2.1	Disability programmes	Quality of Life	Disabled	ZDM
2.2	Aged programmes	Quality of Life	Elderly	ZDM
2.3	Widows and Orphans Event	Quality of Life	Widows and Orphans	ZDM
2.4	Women's Day Celebrations	Quality of Life	Women	ZDM
2.5	Gender Conference	Quality of Life	Women	ZDM
2.6	Social Sectors Dialogue	Quality of Life	All ages groups (males and females)	ZDM
2.7	Play and Party Programme	Youth and Children	Children	ZDM

NO	PROJECT NAME	SECTOR	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY
2.8	Youth Day Celebration	Youth and Children	Youth	ZDM
2.9	Youth Summit	Youth and Children	Youth	ZDM
2.10	Bursaries	Youth and Children	Youth	ZDM
2.11	School Uniforms	Youth and Children	Youth	ZDM
2.12	Driver's License Assistance	Youth and Children	Youth	ZDM
3.1	ZDM Ultra Marathon	Sports and Recreation	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
3.2	Coordination of Indigeneous games	Sports and Recreation	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
3.3	Mayoral Cup	Sports and Recreation	Youth	ZDM
3.4	Salga Games	Sports and Recreation	Youth	ZDM
3.5	Sport Development	Sports and Recreation	All age groups (males and females)	ZDM
3.6	ZDM Sport Tournament	Sports and Recreation	Youth	ZDM
3.7	Coordination of Golden Games	Sports and Recreation	Elderly	ZDM
4.1	Poverty Alleviation Programmes	Other	Communities	ZDM
4.2	Community Development	Other	Communities	ZDM
4.3	Community Participation	Other	Communities	ZDM

The District is currently, as is indicated above, already involved in the field of social development. Further studying the budget of the District it is evident that this role goes further than just the above listed activities.

3.4 MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

In considering the future role of the Zululand District Municipality in terms of Social Development, it is also important that the policy and legal guidelines in terms of powers and functions of local government should be considered.

The allocation of power and functions to local government must be considered in terms of the focus on developmental local government, as it was unpacked in the 1999 White Paper on Local Government.

The White Paper discussed developmental local government as follows:

Developmental local government is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

In the future developmental local government must play a central role in representing our communities, protecting our human rights and meeting our basic needs. It must focus its efforts and resources on improving the quality of life of our communities, especially those members and groups within communities that are most often marginalised or excluded, such as women, disabled people and very poor people.

- *Developmental local government has four interrelated characteristics:*
- *Maximising social development and economic growth.*
- *Integrating and coordinating.*
- *Democratising development, empowering and redistributing.*
- *Leading and learning.*

The White Paper states the following as being the 'developmental outcomes' of local government:

Citizens and communities are concerned about the areas where they live: they are concerned about access to services and economic opportunities, mobility, safety, absence of pollution and congestion, proximity to social and recreational facilities and so on. Local government can impact on all of these facets of our lives.

The outcomes which developmental local government seeks to achieve may differ over time. However, in our current circumstances the key outcomes are as follows:

- *Provision of household infrastructure and services.*
- *Creation of liveable, integrated cities, towns and rural areas.*
- *Local economic development.*
- *Community empowerment and redistribution.*

The White Paper clearly sees a role for local government in terms of not only basic infrastructure provision, but also as making a contribution to improving quality of life, building local economies and empowering communities.

A discussion document on the functions and powers of local government as allocated by the Constitution summarises the functions and powers of Category B and C municipalities as follows:

It is noted that Category B municipalities have all the functions of municipalities (listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5 of the Constitution) excluding the functions allocated to district municipalities in terms of section 84 of the Structures Act.

Sections 83 and 84 of the Municipal Structures Act confer the following roles and responsibilities on District Municipalities:

83.(3) A district municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by—

*(a) ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole; (b) promoting bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole; (c) **building the capacity of local municipalities** in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking; and (d) promoting the **equitable distribution of resources** between the local municipalities in its area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within the area.*

84. (1) A district municipality has the following functions and powers (RELEVANT SELECTED):

(m) Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality.

(n) Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality.

(o) The receipt, allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.

*88. (1) **A district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of that district municipality must co-operate with one another by assisting and supporting each other.***

*(2) (a) **A district municipality on request by a local municipality within its area may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that local municipality to the extent that that district municipality has the capacity to provide those support services.***

(b) A local municipality on request of a district municipality in whose area that local municipality falls may provide financial, technical and administrative support services to that district municipality to the extent that that local municipality has the capacity to provide those support services.

(c) A local municipality may provide financial, technical or administrative support services to another local municipality within the area of the same district municipality to the extent that it has the capacity to provide those support services, if the district municipality or that local municipality so requests.

From the more detailed list of functions and powers as reflected in the schedules to the Constitution it is evident that, although the focus on developmental local government place some emphasis on responsibilities of municipalities in terms of social development, this focus is not evident in the allocation of functions and powers in the Constitution and Municipal Structure Act.

Despite the above conclusion there is a clear indication of the roles of local government in the preamble to the Municipal Structures Act. It reads as follows (our emphasis):

*Whereas there is fundamental agreement in our country on a vision of democratic and **developmental local government**, in which municipalities fulfil their constitutional obligations to ensure sustainable, effective and efficient municipal services, **promote social and economic development, encourage a safe and healthy environment by working with communities in creating environments and human settlements in which all our people can lead uplifted and dignified lives:***

*Whereas municipalities across our country have been involved in a protracted, difficult and challenging transition process in which great strides have been made in democratizing local government; and
Whereas municipalities now need to embark on the final phase in the local government transition process to be transformed in line with the **vision of democratic and developmental local government**.*

It is thus evident from the discussion that national policy and legislation does not provide clear guidelines as to the role of local government in social development. For the purpose of this Social Development Plan it is, however, considered that the White Paper on Local Government, in terms of calling for developmental local government, is clear on the important role of local government in social development.

It is then to be noted that most of the current activities of the Zululand District Municipality in the field of Social Development, and activities planned for the future, should be viewed as 'unfunded mandates'.

4 THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This Strategic Framework provides the basis for the further development of the Plan by providing an indication of the overall vision and objectives to be achieved through the Social Development programmes of the Zululand District Municipality. It also establishes the areas to be focussed on in terms of implementation.

4.2 RESPONDING TO THE DISTRICT VISION

The current District Vision as reflected in the 2015/16 Integrated Development Plan of the Zululand District Municipality reads as follows:

*We are the Zululand region and proud of our heritage. **We are mindful of the needs of the poor and we seek to reflect the aspirations of our communities.** We are committed to responsible and accountable actions, tolerance and concern for racial harmony, the protection of our environment, and the **strengthening of the role of women and youth.** We will strive to improve the quality of life in Zululand by providing sustainable infrastructure, promoting economic development and **building capacity within our communities.** (our emphasis)*

The vision clearly supports a strong focus on social development and supports the development of this Social Development Plan.

4.3 THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT VISION

The Vision of the District Social Programmes Section is to:

THROUGH A PROCESS OF ENGAGEMENT BUILDING THE SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

As previously indicated **social capital** is defined as: *Social networks, informed by trust, that enable people to participate in reciprocal exchanges, mutual support and collective action to achieve shared goals.*

4.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Based on the current of the Vision as well as the capacity that has been built in the Social Programmes Section the following strategic objectives for the Plan of the Section have been formulated:

1. Achieving better District Coordination in terms of social development
2. Fulfilling functions that can be better managed by the District
3. Fulfilling functions in areas where there may be a general lack of capacity in local municipalities
4. Organising and implementing events of a District nature
5. Managing facilities serving the District as a whole

4.5 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

A number of strategic focus areas have been identified through participatory planning processes. However, important to be noted, the Social Programmes Section is implementation focused.

The field of Social Development covers a range of sub-sectors. The focus of the ZDM Social Programmes Section will in future be on five functions:

This coordination function will see the establishment of capacity in the District to ensure effective district level coordination in the following focus areas:

- (1) Youth and Children
- (2) Sport and Recreation
- (3) Quality of Life
- (4) Arts and Culture
- (5) HAST (HIV, AIDS, STIs, TB)
- Other: Health, Education, Social Welfare, Safety and Security

(1) Youth and Children: The Focus is on mobilising the youth and children bodies to participate in developmental opportunities and platforms at all aspects of life.

(2) Sport and Recreation: The focus is on a wide range of sport and recreation related activities, ranging from the hosting of sport events to ensuring effective participation of Zululand people in sport activities.

(3) Quality of Life: The focus will be on empowering and improving the quality of life working through the various social sectors active in the District, viz. women, men, disabled and senior citizens.

(4) Arts and Culture: Arts and culture encompasses a wide field of involvement in the District that will potentially be from supporting skills development to the coordination and hosting of related events.

(5) HAST (HIV, AIDS, STIs, TB): This function will focus on the coordination of all HIV / AIDS related functions (from prevention through to care and treatment) throughout the District.

4.7 CORE OBJECTIVES

It is important that activities within each of the above sectors are focused and relevant. For this reason a 'core objective' was identified for each of the focus areas. The core objective for each focus area is reflected on below.

TABLE 4.1: CORE OBJECTIVES

FOCUS AREA	CORE OBJECTIVE
Youth and Children	To promote active participation of youth and children in developmental programmes.
Sport and Recreation	To actively grow participation in sport through awareness and capacity building.
Quality of Life	To impact positively on the quality of life of vulnerable groups in the District
Arts and Culture	To promote arts and culture by encourage active participation
HAST (HIV, AIDS, STI's, TB)	To coordinate HIV / AIDS programmes in the District (through implementation of the District Plan)

5 BUILDING THE SOCIAL PROGRAMMES SECTION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Institutional Capacity available for the implementation of the Social Development Plan will be key to the ultimate success of the Plan. This section, based on the strategic framework, makes a number of recommendations as to how the capacity of the Social Programmes Section can be enhanced to better respond to the focus areas as identified in that framework.

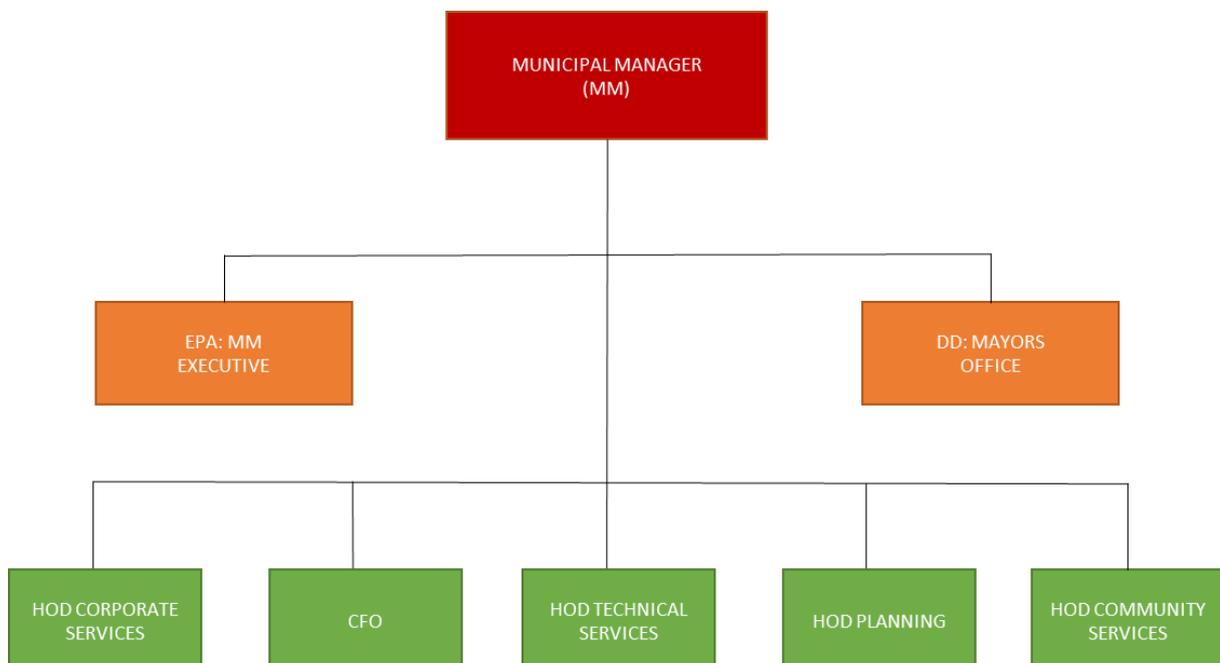
5.2 DISTRICT INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The Zululand District Municipality consists of six (6) departments namely:

- Municipal Manager's office
- Finance Department
- Technical Services Department
- Planning Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Community Services Department

The Social Development Plan will guide the future activities of the Social Programmes Section located with the Community Services Department

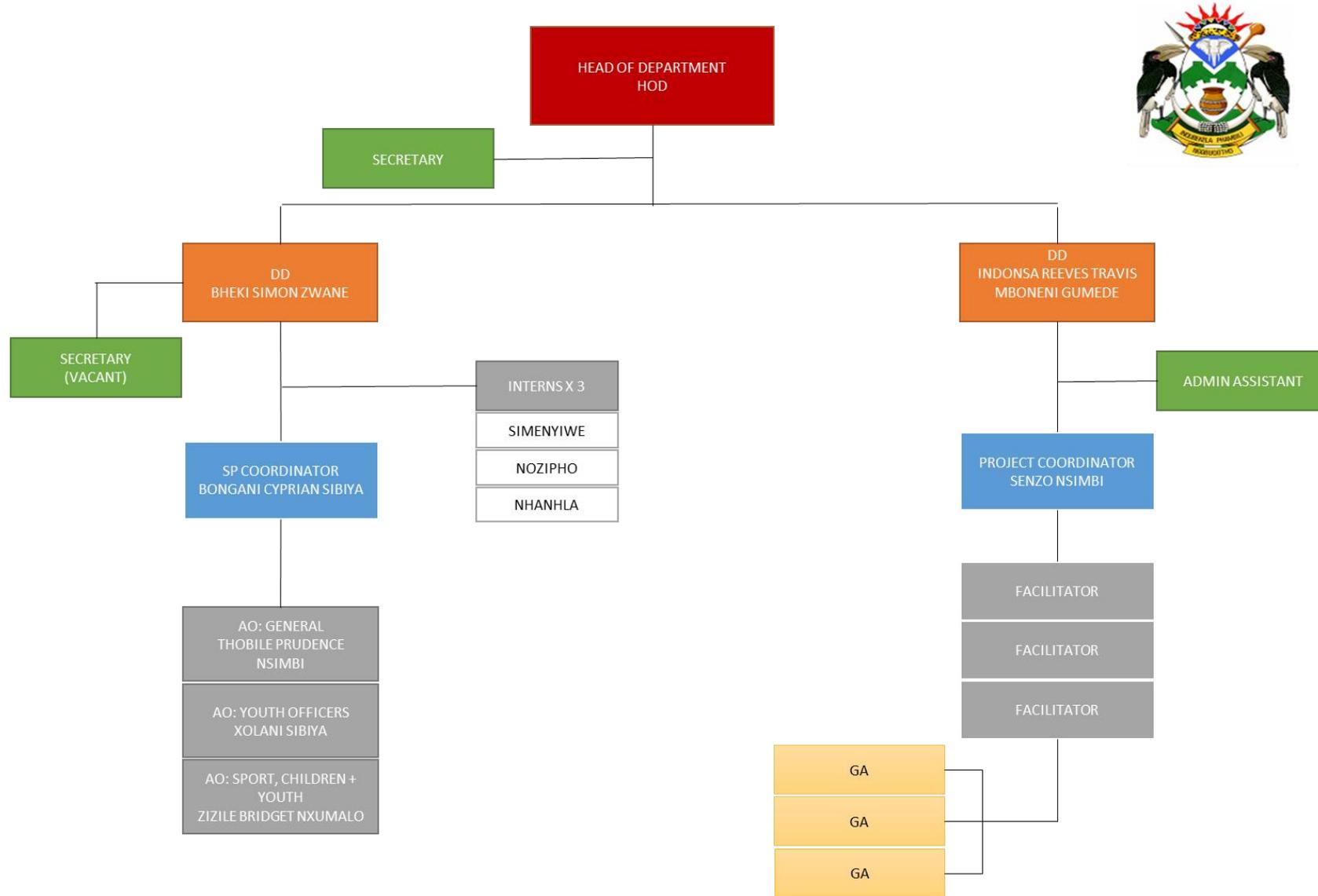
DIAGRAM 5.1: ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY ORGANOGRAM



5.3 THE EXISTING DISTRICT SOCIAL PROGRAMMES SECTION

The District Social Programmes Section located in the Community Services Department carries responsibility for social projects and programmes of the District. The organogram below reflects the current organogram for this Section.

DIAGRAM 5.2: DETAILED ORGANOGRAM: SOCIAL PROGRAMMES SECTION



The Section has in the past grown its responsibilities as a result of the *ad hoc* functions allocated to the Section for implementation as and when resources become available or where Council see specific priorities emerging.

At present the organogram of the Section does not relate at all to the current or proposed functions of the Section.

The Social Programmes Section also works with and have tasks integrated with the Local Economic Development Unit and the Project Management Unit in the District Municipality.

The Local Economic Development Section is also within the Community Services Department. The fundamental focus of this Section is promoting the Social and Economic Development of the municipality by implementing the Siyaphambili programme which is a strategic document for economic development in the municipality (*Draft ZDM IDP 2014/2015*).

The Project Management Section is responsible for the implementation of all the capital projects within the District. The Section has a total of 6 technical officers, two Institutional Social Development Officers (ISDO), and a Senior Project Administrator (*Draft ZDM IDP 2014/2015*).

5.4 RESTRUCTURING THE SOCIAL PROGRAMMES SECTION

The Social Programmes Section will in future, based on the strategic framework, be responsible for the implementation of an integrated programme with a number of core programmes / initiatives aimed at achieving specific objectives. The Social Programmes Section must therefore be appropriately structured and capacitated to achieve the objectives per focus area as established.

Ultimately the Organogram will mirror the focus areas and will be established in such a way as to achieve the Core Objectives. With this in mind the following basic recommendations are made relating to the future structuring and capacity of the unit.

TABLE 5.1: STRUCTURING THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE SOCIAL PROGRAMMES SECTION

FOCUS AREAS	HUMAN RESOURCE INTERVENTIONS
Management	A Deputy Director is responsible for the management of the Unit. The administrative support capacity related to this position must be confirmed. The Plan is that each focus area, as identified in the strategic framework have a dedicated manager / coordinator.
Youth and Children	A position for a manager / coordinator responsible for youth and children is to be established. This resource will be responsible for managing coordination of youth and children projects and programmes.

FOCUS AREAS	HUMAN RESOURCE INTERVENTIONS
Sports and Recreation	A position for a manager / coordinator responsible for sports and recreation is to be appointed. Based on the various activities in these focus areas additional sport administration capacity will have to be established.
Quality of Life	A position for a manager / coordinator responsible for the quality of life focus area must be established. Ultimately there is a need for a facilitator per sector, i.e. women, men, elderly and disabled.
Arts and Culture	A manager responsible for Arts and Culture on the District level must be appointed. Indonsa will then report to this manager. Over time additional capacity in music class / record studio is required.
HAST (HIV,AIDS, STI's, TB)	The future institutional structure for the HIV / AIDS should be built on the existing institutional capacity of the Mandisa AIDS Clinic. Coordinator for HIV/AIDS

6 FOCUS AREA 1: YOUTH AND CHILDREN

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In terms of this focus area the Zululand District will fulfil a coordination role for youth and children in the District as a whole. As far as possible the District will coordinate the youth and children functions between:

- The various spheres of government;
- The various local municipalities in Zululand;
- The various organised social sectors in Zululand; and
- Between the above and non-profit organisations (where active on a District level).

This function is broken down into two broad priority areas, viz.

- Focus area coordination; and
- Departmental coordination.

6.2 PRIORITY AREAS: YOUTH AND CHILDREN COORDINATION

6.2.1 PRIORITY 1: FOCUS AREA COORDINATION (YOUTH AND CHILDREN)

The focus will be on supporting and monitoring Sector Forum activities. The most basic activities relating to this priority will include:

- Monitor regular meetings of the Forums;
- Provide secretarial support to the Forums; and
- Monitor and report on implementation of decisions by the Forums.

6.2.2 PRIORITY 2: DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION (DOH, DOE, DSW, DSR, SAPS)

Where issues of District significance, relating to the activities of youth and children, are raised by Forums, municipalities or related groups, these must be raised with the relevant office of that department. The extent to which an issue or issues is or are addressed must then be monitored. It is suggested that the District is best placed to fulfil this coordination role.

This coordination can be done in different ways, i.e. through Youth and Children Forums where the relevant departments are represented or through one-on-one meetings between the responsible District officials and the Departments.

It is suggested that, whatever the approach to coordination for a specific department, quarterly coordination between Departments, District (Sector Forums) and NPOs is required.

6.2.3 PRIORITY 3: EVENTS:

The key events for children are:

- Kids Christmas Party
- Play and Party Programme

6.2.4 PRIORITY 4: YOUTH PROGRAMMES

It was previously established that 80% of the Zululand District population is between the ages 0 and 40 years of age, with a very high 54% of the population below 20 years of age. The age profile of the population was established to be similar across all the municipalities. In Nongoma 58% of the population is below 20 years of age, suggesting a very young population to be catered for in terms of future social development planning.

The above suggests that any agency engaged in social development should also have a strong focus on youth related social development activities.

Programme 1: Events: Events currently geared towards the youth include:

- Youth Day Celebrations
- Youth Summit

Programme 2: Youth Assistance: Various initiatives aimed at providing assistance to the youth have also been established in recent years, including:

- Driver's License Assistance
- School Uniforms Assistance
- Bursaries Assistance

7 FOCUS AREA 2 – SPORTS AND RECREATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The Zululand District Municipality has long acknowledged the importance of Sports and Recreation as a component of Social Development. Therefore, a large number of activities and events currently participated in, relates to this sector. Sports and Recreation is also the focus area that potentially impacts on all the groups in the District, viz. the disabled, the aged, men, women, children and youth.

The Sports and Recreation focus area is broken down into two priority areas, viz.

- Events Participation and coordination; and
- Sport development.

These priority areas are further unpacked in Section 7.3.

7.2 STRATEGIC DIRECTION FROM THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The National Development treats sport as a crosscutting issue, with related proposals in the chapters on education, health and nation building. The role of sport in National Development Plan is discussed as follows:

Sport plays an important role in promoting wellness and social cohesion.

Sport and physical education are an integral part of a child's development. The Department of Basic Education and the Department of Sports and Recreation have taken important steps to reintroduce sport in schools. This should be expanded so that all schools develop and maintain infrastructure for at least two sports.

All communities should have access to sports facilities and encourage the formation of amateur leagues. The outdoor gym in Soweto is an innovative initiative that could be replicated in many communities. Local authorities can also promote exercise by ensuring that urban roads have proper pavements, developing cycle lanes and installing traffic-calming measures.

The plan proposes an initiative to encourage South Africans to walk, run, cycle or play team games on the second Saturday of every month. The extensive network of formal and informal sporting clubs can be mobilised to organise these events.

Expanding opportunities for participation in sports will help to ensure sports teams represent all sectors of society. It will also ensure that South Africa produces results that match its passion for sport.

7.3 PRIORITY AREAS: SPORT AND RECREATION

7.3.1 PRIORITY 1: EVENTS PARTICIPATION AND COORDINATION

The Zululand District has a long history of successfully organising and hosting events, either working with other stakeholders or on its own. It is generally agreed that these events have a positive impact and promote sport awareness and build capacity in the District.

Programme 1: Sport and Recreation Events: The following events will therefore continue to be supported by the Social Programmes Section of the Zululand District on an annual basis:

- Zululand Ultra Marathon
- Indigenous games
- Golden Games
- Mayoral Cup
- Rural horse racing
- SALGA games

An important future focus will be ensuring the coordination and participation of all groups in these events.

7.3.2 PRIORITY 2: SPORT DEVELOPMENT

Sport development is a key area where the District sees itself as fulfilling a future role. To date this has not been a specific priority of the Social Programmes Section. It is proposed that the focus in this regard should be on two programmes, viz. (1) sport facility development and management and (2) sport awareness and development.

- **Programme 2: Sport Facility Development and Management:** The District focus in terms of sport facilities should be on meeting the needs of specific groups in terms of sports facilities and equipment (most notably the aged, disabled and children. The District should also, where necessary, develop and manage regional sport facilities ensuring that such are available to the District as a whole.
- **Programme 3: Sport Awareness and Development:** The communities of Zululand should continue to be made aware of the benefits of sport participation. Future sport development programmes will support sport awareness. In this regard greater cooperation with established sporting codes has to be facilitated by the District.

8 FOCUS AREA 3 – QUALITY OF LIFE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Zululand District has been working towards improving the quality of life of all people. For this purpose a series of Forums has been established, linked to the priorities of the District. The following forums are functioning and were engaged with in the compilation of this plan:

- Disabled Forum
- Senior Forum
- Men's Forum
- Women's Forum

Aligned to the Forums the following priority programmes have been established in the District:

- Disability programmes
- Senior programmes
- Men's Programmes
- Women's Programmes

The focuses in terms of the priority areas are discussed in more detail in Section 9.3.

8.2 STRATEGIC DIRECTION FROM THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Social Protection is focused on in Chapter 11 of the National Development Plan. Objectives and actions emanating from the Plan, relevant to Zululand, are reflected below.

NDP Objectives Include:

- *Ensure progressively and through multiple avenues that no one lives below a defined minimum social floor.*
- *All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety.*
- *Address problems such as hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that affect physical growth and cognitive development, especially among children.*
- *Address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector.*
- *Provide income support to the unemployed through various active labour market initiatives such as public works programmes, training and skills development, and other labour market related incentives.*
- *All working individuals should make adequate provision for retirement through mandated savings. The state should provide measures to make pensions safe and sustainable.*
- *Social protection systems must respond to the growth of temporary and part-time contracts, and the increasing importance of self-employment and establish mechanisms to cover the risks associated with such.*

- *Create an effective social welfare system that delivers better results for vulnerable groups, with the state playing a larger role compared to now.*
- *Civil society should complement government initiatives.*

NDP Actions Include:

74. Together with social partners, determine a social floor that can be progressively realised through rising employment, higher earnings and social grants and other aspects of the social wage.

75. Increase the supply of four categories of social service professionals to 55 000, to respond to the demand for appropriate basic social welfare services, i.e. social workers, auxiliary or assistant social workers, community development workers, and child and youth care workers.

76. Identify the main elements of a comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy and launch a campaign.

77. Create incentives that encourage a culture of individual saving for risks and loss of income due to old age, illness, injury or loss of work for workers in both the formal and informal sectors.

78. Explore designs of a mixture of financing and institutional frameworks that enables those in the informal economy to participate in contributory social insurance schemes.

79. Pilot mechanisms and incentives to assist the unemployed to access the labour market.

80. Expand existing public employment initiatives to create opportunities for the unemployed.

81. Develop a consolidated institutional framework that supports coherent policy implementation, integrated social security administration, and effective regulation and oversight of the system.

8.3 PRIORITY AREAS: QUALITY OF LIFE

8.3.1 PRIORITY 1: DISABILITY PROGRAMMES

In the deliberations of the Disabled Sector Forum it was acknowledged that the group has a diverse range of needs and therefore a range of activities to be considered for implementation. Some of the proposals to be considered for future implementation included:

- Investigate opportunities relating to Indonsa for the disabled
- Focus on sport awareness and coordination
- Ensuring appropriate AIDS education for the disabled
- Improving access to all facilities

8.3.2 PRIORITY 2: SENIOR CITEZEN PROGRAMMES

There are already programs for the Senior Citizens in place where up to 6 000 of them come together to meet with the Council annually at an event to be addressed by the Mayor on issues pertaining to their general welfare. The senior citizen are also afforded an opportunity to discuss their social issues.

The two programmes to be considered are;

Programme 1: Better health monitoring: More can be done to assist the better monitoring of health of the senior citizens. Events arranged by the District present an opportunity to also offer health monitoring services.

Programme 2: Better skills utilisation programmes: The senior citizens possess skills that can be valuable to the future development of the District. A developmental is to be initiated to ensure the better utilisation of these skills.

8.3.3 PRIORITY 3: MEN'S PROGRAMMES

Programme 1: Providing men with the ability to care for / nourish families: An important focus for men in Zululand is to enable themselves to better provide for and care for their families. It was suggested that the current Izimbizo initiatives for men provides opportunities for better equipping men on how to assume wholeheartedly the role of playing breadwinner and nourisher to their respective families..

8.3.4 PRIORITY 4: WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES

Two programmes were identified for implementation as part of the Women's Programme, viz.

- Programme 1: Linking to National and Provincial Programmes; and
- Programme 2: Information Sharing and Networking.

Programme 1: Linking to National and Provincial Programmes: Nationally there are various programmes and campaigns, which aim to alleviate the plights of women and children. One such campaign that addresses women and children's vulnerability is the annual 16-Day of Activism against Women and Children Abuse. Other national and provincial programmes and campaigns include:

- Victims empowerment programme
- Neighbourhood programmes
- Safe houses
- Child protection week
- National women's day which advocates the rights of women
- National committee on child abuse and neglected
- Media campaigns like Soul City and Soul Buddies (*National Strategy on Child Abuse and Neglect*)
- 24 hour on call programme by social workers to assist police with cases of abuse

Coordinating and facilitating linking into these programmes are viewed as a priority.

Programme 2: Information Sharing and Networking: Zululand District has established a number of events and activities aimed at promoting information sharing and networking among women's groups. Key events in this regard, that will continue to be supported, are:

- Women's Day Celebrations
- Women's Summit
- Gender Conference

The ZDM Gender Implementation Plan has also been developed and will guide the future implementation of gender related programmes (See summary of Plan in Text Box below)

THE 2015 – 2016 DRAFT GENDER IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The purpose of the Zululand District Municipality 2015 to 2016 Gender Implementation Plan is described as follows:

The purpose of the District Gender implementation plan is to empower district municipality key officials and governance to have the ability, attitudes and skills of creating a gender sensitive environment which will enable effective implementation of Gender Transformative Program and enhance understanding of prevention mechanism which will then translate into effective strategies to preventing the key drivers of HIV transmission.

The ZDM Gender Implementation Plan document provides:

- *The framework to guide the development of gender policy and procedures within the District Municipality,*
- *The establishment of the well constituted, representative, recognized and functional district gender machinery structure.*
- *The framework that informs the identification and implementation of relevant and responsive gender transformative programmes, with clear monitoring, evaluation and reporting indicators.*

The key outcome of the ZDM Gender Plan is to ensure that gender transformative programme gets prioritized and the mainstreaming of gender in the broader planning agenda of the municipality. This will be achieved through making available financial resources for transformative of gender programs implementation i.e. Gender Transformative Budget.

For the plan to be properly mainstreamed and implemented across all level of the municipality it needs to be integrated in the core planning of the Zululand District Municipality through IDP process.

The objectives for the Gender Implementation Plan are:

- *Interactive participation, decision making;*
- *Taking charge of gender transformative programmes;*
- *To have a guiding document on gender policy and programming;*
- *To have a District gender transformative plan designed and budgeted for; and*
- *To have an integrated plan which is aligned to the IDP.*

9 FOCUS AREA 4 – ARTS AND CULTURE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Through the Indonsa Arts and Craft Centre and the various cultural events hosted by the Zululand District Municipality it has built up one of the strongest and most successful arts and culture programmes currently available (specifically in KwaZulu-Natal).

The District will continue to build on the successes of the Indonsa Arts and Craft Centre with a specific view to also catering for a greater diversity of groups (including specifically the disabled) and making services available to people in all the municipalities of the District.

The District has established a number of cultural events. These will be further promoted and where possible expanded.

The two priorities relating to Arts and Culture will then include:

- Priority 1: The Indonsa Arts and Crafts Centre; and
- Priority 2: Festivals and Competitions.

9.2 STRATEGIC DIRECTION FROM THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In a summary entitled “Arts, Culture, Economy and Society” the arts and culture sector is promoted as follows in the National Development Plan (2012):

Arts and culture open powerful spaces for debate about where a society finds itself and where it is going. Promoted effectively, the creative and cultural industries can contribute substantially to small business development, job creation, and urban development and renewal.

South Africa’s music industry was worth R 2.2 billion in sales in 2011; the craft sector contributed R3.3 billion to GDP in 2010 and employs more than 273 000 people; and the visual arts sector has a turnover of nearly R2 billion. The country’s rich cultural legacy and the creativity of its people mean that South Africa can offer unique stories, voices foster values, facilitate healing and national pride.

Effective measures to promote the arts include:

- *Providing financial and ICT support to artists to enable the creation of works expressing national creativity, while opening space for vibrant debate.*
- *Strengthening the independent Communications Authority of South Africa’s mandate for nation building and value inculcation.*
- *Incentivising commercial distribution networks to distribute and /or host art.*
- *Developing and implementing plans for a more effective arts and culture curriculum in schools with appropriate educator support.*
- *Supporting income smoothing for artists in a special unemployment insurance scheme and evaluating funding models for such initiatives.*
- *Developing sectorial determination legislation frameworks to protect arts-sector employees.*

9.3 PRIORTIES: ARTS AND CULTURE

9.3.1 PRIORITY 1: INDONSA ARTS AND CRAFT CENTRE

The activities of the Indonsa Arts and Craft Centre can be broadly categorised as:

- Skills and talent development;
- Arts and craft marketing and coordination for commercialisation; and
- Craft marketing coordination.

Against this background the activities focussed on by Indonsa include:

- **Visual Arts:** The visual arts of painting, drawing and graphic design among others are the skills to be learned by the pupils attending the centre.
- **Fashion Design:** Fashion design, which teaches both designing and sewing, becomes important in that both traditional and contemporary fashion is catered for.
- **Performing Arts:** Musical instruments lessons being offered at the centre includes playing drums, the bass guitar and keyboard. Following this, the centre is known to organise in-house music shows on a monthly basis for the purposes of affording the instrumentalists a stage experience thus giving them confidence to perform in front of an audience. Furthermore, these live stage performances also serve to expose and promote upcoming musicians who are otherwise not well known.
- **Crafts:** The crafters promotion to provincial or national prominence occurs when there are provincial or national exhibitions where crafters are organised for the selection of best crafts to represent the province. Such crafters are given ample support in terms of workshops and exhibition space to excel as desired. The markets for arts and crafts include curio shops in national parks, curio shops in private game reserves, arts and craft centres in the District, as well as established marketing agents focusing on the national and international markets.
- **Exhibitions:** One aspect of marketing taking place at Indonsa Arts and Craft Centre entail exhibitions at the centre where locals, schools and business people who are potential buyers are invited to view products and also witness graduation ceremonies where Indonsa trainees are bestowed certificates in their respective fields after six months of training.
- **Competitions:** Another aspect of marketing entails cultural competitions where musicians from all over Zululand compete in genres including poetry, drama, Isicathamiya, maskandi and gospel music. Large crowds are attracted to these competitions and talents are developed and nurtured in the process.
- **Recording Studio:** Fully fledged in house recording studio is used to record artists identified through competition such as Umbelewethu and also caters for all talent available in the whole district and beyond.

9.3.2 PRIORITY 2: FESTIVALS / COMPETITIONS

Currently the District engages in the following festivals / competitions:

- Umbele Wethu Cultural Festival
- Ingoma Dance Competition
- Music Festival

These events will continue to be supported by the District.

The need for a greater focus on cultural festivals has also been identified. Such cultural festivals could, amongst other things, offer opportunities for Story Telling, Traditional Music etc.

10 FOCUS AREA 5 – HAST (HIV, AIDS, STI'S, TB) IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The District already has established capacity and a programme to contribute and coordinate the HIV / AIDS programmes currently operating in the District. In this regard a District HAST Implementation Plan has been established and will be implemented.

Based on the current activities and responsibilities of the District, three priorities have been identified, viz.

- Priority 1: Implementation of Strategy
- Priority 2: District AIDS Council
- Priority 3: Princess Mandisi Health Centre

10.2 PRIORITY AREAS

10.2.1 PRIORITY 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT HAST PLAN

A more detailed overview of the District HAST Implementation Plan is provided in the text box below. The strategic objectives of the District Plan are informed and aligned to the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) priorities and National Strategy Plan (NSP) strategic objectives. The proposed activities have been tailored to address locally defined needs within the District. These are:

- Strategic objective 1: Addressing Social and Structural Drivers of HAST Prevention, Care and Impact
- Strategic objective 2: Prevention of HIV, STI and TB infections
- Strategic objective 3: Sustaining Health and Wellness
- Strategic objective 4: Ensuring Protection of Human Rights and Improving Access to Justice
- Strategic objective 5: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The District Action Plan presents a comprehensive range of activities relating to the various strategic objectives involving a range of stakeholders, most notably:

- Department of Health;
- Department of Social Development;
- Department of Education;
- Non-governmental Organisations;
- Operation Sukumasakhe Structures;
- Local Aids Councils;
- Ward Aids Committees; and
- Zululand District Aids Council.

The following budget schedule is provided in the District HAST Implementation Plan for the advancement of the various Strategic Objectives.

TABLE 10.1: ANNUAL SUMMARY BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 1-3
Strategic Objective 1 – Prevention of HIV, TB and STI	6 805 110	11 097 893	15 758 164	33 661 167
Strategic Objective 2 – Sustaining Health and Wellness	73 876 100	75 814 725	82 866 399	232 557 223
Strategic Objective 3 – Protection of Human Rights	47 200	75 048	132 585	254 833
Strategic Objective 4 – Reducing Structural Vulnerability	173 000	183 380	194 383	550 763
Strategic Objective 5 – Coordination, Monitoring	700 800	742 848	787 419	2231 067

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT ACTION PLAN

The District Strategic Plan is summarised as follows in the more comprehensive document:

With the levels of TB and HIV in the Zululand district exceeding the national average, the Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) has put HIV&AIDS, STIs and TB at the top of its development agenda and is aggressively pursuing a multi-sectoral approach to the mitigation, prevention and treatment thereof. The Zululand District AIDS Council (ZDAC) is the coordinating structure for all interventions in the district. The development of this Strategic Plan was through an extensive consultative process which was aimed at a ZDM fully-owned strategy, aligned to both the KZN PSP and the NSP.

*The vision of the ZDM's HIV & AIDS, STI and TB strategy is, 'A Zululand that is free of new HIV, STI and TB infections where all infected and affected enjoy a high quality of life', while the Mission is to implement a well-coordinated, managed and demonstrably effective response to the HIV&AIDS, STIs and TB epidemic informed by evidence and geared towards eliminating new infections and ensuring a high quality of life for those infected and affected by these diseases. The strategic objectives of the District Strategic Plan (DSP) are a mirror image of the NSP objectives as well as the priorities of the PSP and they are: **Addressing Social and Structural Drivers of HIV, AIDS, STI and TB Prevention, Care and Impact; Prevention of HIV, STI and TB infections; Sustaining Health and Wellness; Ensure Protection of Human Rights and Improving Access to Justice; and Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.***

The DSP interventions have been designed to address social and structural factors in society identified by social science research that fuel the epidemic. These include: the rural nature of the district; farming communities and their specific challenges; the effects of migration and mobility of communities; major national and international transport routes in uPhongolo Local Municipality and the active commercial sex work that also occurs in the same Municipality; the dominance of cultural practices that both positively and negatively affect the fight against HIV; gender imbalances; and the high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV).

The implementation and coordination of the interventions listed in the DSP have been decentralized to Ward AIDS Councils (WAC's) chaired by Ward Councilors. In turn, the Ward Councilors become part of the Local Municipal AIDS Councils (LAC's), each chaired by a Local Municipal Mayor. The Local Municipal Mayors are accountable to the ZDAC as the overall District coordinating structure, which in turn feeds into the Provincial AIDS Council (PAC). Since the Zululand District also houses the headquarters of the Zulu Royal household, programmes that are initiatives of, and driven by the Royal household, feature prominently in the DSP's strategy. The strategy also advocates for a coherent Monitoring and Reporting System that ensures that the performance of all interventions are measured quarterly and reported on in such a manner that it provides an reliable portrayal of the ZDM's successes, best practices and challenges.

The strategic objectives of the District Plan are informed and aligned to the PSP priorities and NSP strategic objectives. The proposed activities have been tailored to address locally defined needs within the district. These are defined in detail below:

- Strategic objective 1: Addressing Social and Structural Drivers of HAST Prevention, Care and Impact
- Strategic objective 2: Prevention of HIV, STI and TB infections
- Strategic objective 3: Sustaining Health and Wellness
- Strategic objective 4: Ensuring Protection of Human Rights and Improving Access to Justice
- Strategic objective 5: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Vulnerable groups to be targeted by interventions include:

- Children (0 – 14 years);
- Youth (15 – 25 years);
- Pregnant women;
- Women;
- Commercial workers;
- Truck Drivers / Migrant Workers;
- People with disabilities;
- Gays and lesbians;
- Men;
- Migrant workers; and
- Grannies or elderly people.

10.2.2 PRIORITY 2: DISTRICT AIDS COUNCIL

The District is responsible for coordinating the Multi Sectoral activities through the District AIDS Council. The District HAST Implementation Plan will guide the activities of this Council.

10.2.3 PRIORITY 3: PRINCESS MANDISI HEALTH CENTRE

The District will continue to support Social and health programmes through the Princess Mandisi Health Centre based in Ulundi.

11 OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Vision of the District Social Programmes Section is to:

THROUGH A PROCESS OF ENGAGEMENT BUILDING THE SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Social capital is defined as:

Social networks, informed by trust, that enable people to participate in reciprocal exchanges, mutual support and collective action to achieve shared goals.

Based on the current focus of the Vision as well as the capacity that has been built in the Social Programmes Section the following strategic objectives for the Plan of the Section have been formulated:

1. Achieving better District Coordination in terms of social development
2. Fulfilling functions that can be better managed by the District
3. Fulfilling functions in areas where there may be a general lack of capacity in local municipalities
4. Organising and implementing programmes and events of a District nature
5. Managing facilities with a view of serving the District as a whole

A number of strategic focus areas have been identified through participatory planning processes. However, important to be noted, the Social Programmes Section is implementation focused and is not a funding vehicle. Funding for some projects and programmes is sourced from partner organisations i.e. indonsa Arts and Craft and Mandisa health care centres.

Although the field of Social Development covers a range of sub-sectors the focus of the ZDM Social Programmes Section will in future be on five functions. This coordination function will see the establishment of capacity in the District to ensure effective District level coordination in the following focus areas:

- Youth and Children
- Sport and Recreation
- Quality of Life
- Arts and Culture
- HAST (HIV, AIDS, STI's, TB)
- Other: Health, Education, Social Welfare, Safety and Security

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WEB-SITE INFORMATION ACCESSED

<http://www.zululand.org.za/>

<http://www.zululandroute66.co.za/>

<http://kzntopbusiness.co.za/>

<http://www.salga.org.za/>